Missing Numbers: 1 to 50

Count on, one more each time. Write the missing numbers.

29		31	32		34
38	39		41		43
18		20		22	23
45	46		48	49	
15	16	17			20
36	37	38		40	
8	9		11		13
27	28			31	32

Missing Numbers: 50 to 100

Count on, one more each time. Write the missing numbers.

88			91	92	93
65	66		68	69	
78	79			82	83
67	68	69		71	
95	96	97	98		
75		77	78		80
86	87	88			91
56	57	58			61

Missing Numbers: 95 to 120

Keep counting past 100: 101, 102, 103. Write the missing numbers.

106	107	108		110	
95	96	97		99	
109		111		113	114
98	99			102	103
105	106	107	108		
99		101	102		104
115	116	117	118		
107			110	111	112

Missing Numbers: Answer Key

For the grown-up. Each column is one page, in the same order, and the red numbers are the ones your child writes.

Page 1

29	30	31	32	33	34
38	39	40	41	42	43
18	19	20	21	22	23
45	46	47	48	49	50
15	16	17	18	19	20
36	37	38	39	40	41
8	9	10	11	12	13
27	28	29	30	31	32

Page 2

88	89	90	91	92	93
65	66	67	68	69	70
78	79	80	81	82	83
67	68	69	70	71	72
95	96	97	98	99	100
75	76	77	78	79	80
86	87	88	89	90	91
56	57	58	59	60	61

Page 3

106	107	108	109	110	111
95	96	97	98	99	100
109	110	111	112	113	114
98	99	100	101	102	103
105	106	107	108	109	110
99	100	101	102	103	104
115	116	117	118	119	120
107	108	109	110	111	112

For Grown-Ups: How to Use These Worksheets

One page at a time, once counting by tens is steady, with a pencil.

Why use it

Counting to 100 is learning a pattern, not a hundred words: the numbers 1 to 9 repeat inside every ten. The hard part is the change at every 9, from 29 to 30, because the next number needs a new decade name. Every strip here crosses a ten, so the sheet practices exactly that change.

What it is good for

- Kindergarten: the changes from 19 to 20 on up to 99 to 100, on pages 1 and 2.
- First grade: counting past 100 to 120, on page 3.
- Starting a count in the middle, not at 1.

How to use it

1. Your child reads each strip aloud, starting from its first number, not from 1.
2. At each blank, say the number before it and ask what comes next.
3. If the next ten does not come, count by tens together to find it: ten, twenty, thirty, so after 29 comes 30.
4. On page 3, watch for 1001 written for 101: your child is writing it the way it sounds.
5. Check with the answer key on page 4.

> **Try saying:** “27, 28, 29. What comes after 29? Which ten comes next?”

Tip: A minute on one change, such as 39 to 40, meets it more often than a whole count from 1 does.